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UNIPOTENT GROUP ACTIONS ON DEL PEZZO CONES

TAKASHI KISHIMOTO, YURI PROKHOROV, AND MIKHAIL ZAIDENBERG

ABSTRACT. In our previous paper [KPZ11b] we showed that for any del Pezzo surface Y of degree $d \geq 4$ and for any $r \geq 1$, the affine cone $X = \text{cone}_{r(-K_Y)}(Y)$ admits an effective \mathbb{G}_a -action. In particular, the group $\text{Aut}(X)$ is infinite dimensional. In this note we prove that for a del Pezzo surface Y of degree ≤ 2 the generalized cones X as above do not admit any non-trivial action of a unipotent algebraic group.

1. INTRODUCTION

We are working over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} of characteristic 0. Let Y be a smooth projective variety with a polarization H , where H is an ample Cartier divisor. A *generalized affine cone* over (Y, H) is the affine variety

$$\text{cone}_H(Y) = \text{Spec} \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^0(Y, mH).$$

If H is very ample then $\text{cone}_H(Y)$ is the usual affine cone over Y embedded in a projective space by the linear system $|H|$. In this paper we let Y be a del Pezzo surface and H be a pluri-anticanonical divisor on Y ; we call then $\text{cone}_H(Y)$ a *del Pezzo cone*.

It is known [KPZ11b, 3.1.13] that for any smooth rational surface equipped with a suitable polarization, the associate affine cone admits an effective \mathbb{G}_a -action. Furthermore, for any del Pezzo surface of degree ≥ 4 the corresponding del Pezzo cones $\text{cone}_{-mK_Y}(Y)$ ($m \geq 1$) admit such an action (*loc.cit*). The latter holds also for some smooth rational Fano threefolds with Picard number 1 [KPZ11b, KPZ11a]. However, for del Pezzo surfaces of small degrees the consideration turns out to be more complicated. It is unknown so far whether the affine cone over a smooth cubic surface in \mathbb{P}^3 admits a \mathbb{G}_a -action (cf. [KPZ11b, §4]). In this paper we investigate the cases $d = 1$ and $d = 2$. Our main result can be stated as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *Let Y be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d = K_Y^2 \leq 2$. Then there is no non-trivial action of a unipotent group on the generalized affine cone*

$$X = \text{cone}_{-rK_Y}(Y) = \text{Spec} A, \quad \text{where} \quad A = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^0(Y, -mrK_Y).$$

Corollary 1.2. *In the notation as before assume that $d \leq 2$ and $r \geq 4 - d$ so that $X = \text{cone}_{-rK_Y}(Y)$ is a usual del Pezzo cone. Then any algebraic subgroup $G \subset \text{Aut}(X)$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\mathbb{G}_m \times \text{Aut}(Y)$, where $\text{Aut}(Y)$ is finite.*

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Proof. As follows from Theorem 1.1 G is a reductive group. Thus by Lemma 2.3.1 and Proposition 2.2.6 in [KPZ11b] there are an injection and an isomorphism

$$G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Lin}(X) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{Lin}(Y) \subset \mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{Aut}(Y),$$

where the group $\mathrm{Aut}(Y)$ is finite, see [Dol]. \square

We suggest the following

1.3. Conjecture. If $d \leq 2$ then the full automorphism group $\mathrm{Aut}(X)$ is a finite extension of the multiplicative group \mathbb{G}_m .

Likewise in [KPZ11b, KPZ11a] we use a geometric criterion of existence of an effective \mathbb{G}_a -action on the affine cone $\mathrm{cone}_H(Y)$ (see Theorem 2.1 below).

Sections 2, 3, and 4 contain necessary preliminaries. Theorem 1.1 is proven in section 5. The proof proceeds as follows. Assuming to the contrary that there exists a non-trivial unipotent group action on $X = \mathrm{cone}_{r(-K_Y)}(Y)$, there also exists an effective \mathbb{G}_a -action on X . By Theorem 2.1 there is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor D on Y such that $D \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -K_Y$ and $U = Y \setminus D \cong Z \times \mathbb{A}^1$, where Z is a smooth rational affine curve. Such a principal open subset U is called in [KPZ11b] a $(-K_Y)$ -polar cylinder. One of the key points consists in an estimate for the singularities of the pair (Y, D) . More precisely, we consider the linear pencil \mathcal{L} on Y generated by the closures of the fibers of the projection $U \cong Z \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow Z$. Letting S be the last exceptional divisor appearing in the process of the minimal resolution of the base locus of \mathcal{L} we compute the discrepancy $a(S; D)$. Using this and some subtle geometrical properties of the pair (Y, D) we finally come to a contradiction.

2. CRITERION

Let Y be a projective variety and H be an ample divisor on Y . Recall [KPZ11b] that an H -polar cylinder in Y is an open subset $U = Y \setminus \mathrm{supp}(D)$, where $D = \sum_i \delta_i \Delta_i$ with $\delta_i > 0 \ \forall i$ is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor on Y , which is \mathbb{Q} -linearly equivalent to H , and U is isomorphic to $Z \times \mathbb{A}^1$ for some affine variety Z . In [KPZ11b] and [KPZ] we provided the following useful criterion for existence of an effective \mathbb{G}_a -action on the affine cone.

Theorem 2.1. *Let Y be a projective algebraic variety with an ample polarization H , and let $X = \mathrm{cone}_H(Y)$ be the corresponding generalized affine cone. Then X admits an effective \mathbb{G}_a -action if and only if Y contains an H -polar cylinder.*

We apply below this criterion to del Pezzo surfaces and their anticanonical divisors. Note that our cone $\mathrm{Spec} \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} H^0(Y, -irK_Y)$ is a normal affine variety (see e.g. [Dol, Theorem 8.3.4]).

3. PRELIMINARIES ON WEAK DEL PEZZO SURFACES

A smooth projective surface Y is called a *del Pezzo surface* if the anticanonical divisor $-K_Y$ is ample, and a *weak del Pezzo surface* if $-K_Y$ is big and nef. The *degree* of such a surface is $\deg Y = K_Y^2 \in \{1, \dots, 9\}$.

Lemma 3.1 (see e.g. [Dol, Proposition 8.1.23]). *Blowing up a point on a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \geq 2$ yields a weak del Pezzo surface of degree $d - 1$.*

Theorem 3.2 (see e.g. [Dol, Thm. 8.3.2]). *Let Y be a del Pezzo surface of degree d . Then the following hold.*

- (i) *If $d \geq 3$ then $|-K_Y|$ defines an embedding $Y \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^d$.*
- (ii) *If $d = 2$ then $|-K_Y|$ defines a double cover $\Phi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ branched along a smooth curve $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ of degree 4.*
- (iii) *If $d = 1$ then $|-K_X|$ is a pencil with a single base point, say O . The linear system $|-2K_Y|$ defines a double cover $\Phi : Y \rightarrow Q' \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, where Q' is a quadric cone with vertex at $\Phi(O)$. Furthermore Φ is branched along a smooth curve $B \subset Q'$ cut out on Q' by a cubic surface.*

The Galois involution $\tau : Y \rightarrow Y$ associated to the double cover Φ is a regular morphism. It is called *Geiser involution* in the case $d = 2$ and *Bertini involution* in the case $d = 1$.

Remark 3.3. Recall the following facts (see e.g. [Dol]). For an irreducible curve C on Y we have $C^2 \geq -1$ if Y is a del Pezzo surface and $C^2 \geq -2$ if Y is a weak del Pezzo surface. In both cases $C^2 = -1$ if and only if C is a (-1) -curve, if and only if $-K_Y \cdot C = 1$, and $C^2 = -2$ if and only if C is a (-2) -curve, if and only if $-K_Y \cdot C = 0$. A weak del Pezzo surface is del Pezzo if and only if it has no (-2) -curve.

If $d \geq 2$ then any curve C on Y such that $-K_Y \cdot C = 1$ is an irreducible smooth rational curve by (i) and (ii). By the adjunction formula such C must be a (-1) -curve.

Lemma 3.4. *Let Y be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \leq 2$. Then any member $R \in |-K_Y|$ is reduced and $p_a(R) = 1$. Moreover, R is irreducible except in the case where*

- $d = 2$, $R = R_1 + R_2$, $R_i^2 = -1$, $i = 1, 2$, $R_1 \cdot R_2 = 2$, and $R_2 = \tau(R_1)$.

Furthermore, $\text{Sing}(R) \subset \Phi^{-1}(B)$ and for any $P \in \Phi^{-1}(B)$ there is a unique member $R \in |-K_Y|$ singular at P .

Proof. We have $p_a(R) = 1$ by adjunction. Let $R_1 \subsetneq R$ be a reduced irreducible component. Then $(-K_Y) \cdot R_1 < (-K_Y) \cdot R = d$ and so $d = 2$ and R_1 is a (-1) -curve by Remark 3.3. Since $R^2 = d = 2$, $R \neq 2R_1$. Therefore $R = R_1 + R_2$, where **the** R_i ($i = 1, 2$) are (-1) -curves and $R_1 \cdot R_2 = \frac{1}{2}(R^2 - R_1^2 - R_2^2) = 2$. Finally, in both cases we have $R = \Phi^{-1}(L)$, where L is a line in \mathbb{P}^2 . Thus R is singular at P if and only if $\Phi(P) \in B$ and L is tangent to B at $\Phi(P)$. \square

Remark 3.5. Let R_1 and R_2 be (-1) -curves on a del Pezzo surface Y of degree 2 such that $R_1 \cdot R_2 \geq 2$. Then $R_2 = \tau(R_1)$, $R_1 \cdot R_2 = 2$, and $R_1 + R_2 \in |-K_Y|$. Indeed, $R_1 + \tau(R_1) \sim -K_Y$. Hence $\tau(R_1) \cdot R_2 = -1$ and so $\tau(R_1) = R_2$.

4. $(-K)$ -POLAR CYLINDERS ON DEL PEZZO SURFACES

We adjust here some lemmas in [KPZ11b, §4] to our setting.

Notation 4.1. Let Y be a del Pezzo surface of degree d . Suppose that Y admits a $(-K_Y)$ -polar cylinder

$$(4.2) \quad U = Y \setminus \text{supp}(D) \cong Z \times \mathbb{A}^1, \quad \text{where} \quad D = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i \Delta_i \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -K_Y \quad (\delta_i > 0)$$

and Z is a smooth rational affine curve. We let \mathcal{L} be the linear pencil on Y defined by the rational map $\Psi : Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ which extends the projection $\text{pr}_1 : U \cong Z \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow Z$.

Resolving, if necessary, the base locus of the pencil \mathcal{L} we obtain a diagram

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & W & \\ p \swarrow & & \searrow q \\ Y & \overset{\Psi}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathbb{P}^1 \end{array}$$

where we let $p : W \rightarrow Y$ be the shortest succession of blowups such that the proper transform $\mathcal{L}_W := p_*^{-1}\mathcal{L}$ is base point free. Let S be the last exceptional curve of the modification p unless p is the identity map, i.e., $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \emptyset$. Notice that S is a unique (-1) -curve in the exceptional locus $p^{-1}(P)$ and a section of q . The restriction $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}_W}|_U$ is an \mathbb{A}^1 -fibration and its fibers are reduced, irreducible affine curves with one place at infinity, situated on S .

Lemma 4.4. *One of the following holds.*

- (i) $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L}$ consists of a single point, say P ;
- (ii) $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \emptyset$ and $5 \leq d \leq 8$.

Proof. Since the general members of \mathcal{L} are disjoint in U and each one meets the cylinder U along an \mathbb{A}^1 -curve, $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L}$ consists of at most one point, which we denote by P . Suppose that $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \emptyset$. Then the pencil \mathcal{L} yields a conic bundle $\Psi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with a section, which is a component of D , say Δ_0 . In particular $d \leq 8$. For a general fiber L of Ψ we have

$$L^2 = 0, \quad -K_Y \cdot L = 2 = D \cdot L = \delta_0.$$

Note that Ψ has exactly $8 - d$ degenerate fibers L_1, \dots, L_{8-d} . Each of these fibers is reduced and consists of two (-1) -curves meeting transversally at a point. Let C_i be the component of L_i that meets Δ_0 . We claim that each C_i is a component of D . Indeed, otherwise

$$1 = -K_Y \cdot C_i = D \cdot C_i \geq \delta_0 \Delta_0 \cdot C_i = \delta_0 = 2,$$

a contradiction. Therefore we may assume that $C_i = \Delta_i$ and so

$$1 = D \cdot C_i \geq \delta_0 \Delta_0 \cdot C_i + \delta_i C_i^2 = 2 - \delta_i.$$

Hence $\delta_i \geq 1$, $i = 1, \dots, 8 - d$. We obtain

$$d = -K_Y \cdot D \geq \sum \delta_i \geq \delta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{8-d} \delta_i \geq 2 + 8 - d = 10 - d.$$

Thus $d \geq 5$ as stated. □

Remark 4.5. If $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$ ($\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \emptyset$, respectively) then all components of D (all components of D except for Δ_0 , respectively) are contained in the fibers of Ψ . Indeed, otherwise not all the fibers of $\Psi|_U$ were \mathbb{A}^1 -curves, contrary to the definition of a cylinder.

Lemma 4.6. *The number of irreducible components of the reduced curve $\text{supp}(D)$, say n , is greater than or equal to $10 - d$.*

Proof. Consider the exact sequence

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}[\Delta_i] \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(Y) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(U) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $\text{Pic}(Z) = 0$ and $U \cong Z \times \mathbb{A}^1$ we have $\text{Pic}(U) = 0$. Hence $n \geq \rho(Y) = 10 - d$, as stated. \square

Lemma 4.7. *Assume that $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$. Let L be a member of \mathcal{L} and C be an irreducible component of L . Then the following hold.*

- (i) $\text{supp}(L)$ is simply connected and $\text{supp}(L) \setminus \{P\}$ is an SNC divisor;
- (ii) C is rational and smooth outside P ;
- (iii) if $P \in C$ then $C \setminus \{P\} \simeq \mathbb{A}^1$.

Proof. All the assertions follow from the fact that q in (4.3) is a rational curve fibration and the exceptional locus of p coincides with $p^{-1}(P)$. \square

In the next lemma we study the singularities of the pair (Y, D) . We refer to [Kol97] or to [KM98, Chapter 2] for the standard terminology on singularities of pairs.

Lemma 4.8 (Key Lemma). *Assume that $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$. Then the pair (Y, D) is not log canonical at P . More precisely, in notation as in 4.1 the discrepancy $a(S; D)$ of S with respect to $K_Y + D$ is equal to -2 .*

Proof. We write

$$(4.9) \quad K_W + D_W \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} p^*(K_Y + D) + a(S; D)S + \sum a(E; D)E,$$

where the summation on the right hand side ranges over the components of the exceptional divisor of p except for S , and D_W is the proper transform of D on W . Letting l be a general fiber of q , by (4.9) we obtain

$$-2 = (K_W + D_W) \cdot l = a(S; D).$$

Indeed, $K_Y + D \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} 0$ and l does not meet the curve $\text{supp}(D_W + p^*(P) - S)$. This proves the assertion. \square

Corollary 4.10. *If $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$ then $\text{mult}_P(D) > 1$.*

Proof. Indeed, otherwise the pair (Y, D) would be canonical by [Kol97, Ex. 3.14.1], and in particular, log canonical at P , which contradicts Lemma 4.8. \square

Corollary 4.11. *If $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$ then every (-1) -curve C on Y passing through P is contained in $\text{supp}(D)$.*

Proof. Assume to the contrary that C is not a component of D . Then

$$\text{mult}_P D \leq C \cdot D = -K_Y \cdot C = 1,$$

which contradicts Corollary 4.10. \square

Convention 4.12. From now on we assume that $d \leq 3$. By Lemma 4.4 we have $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$.

Lemma 4.13. *We have $[D] = 0$ i.e. $\delta_i < 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. For the case $d = 3$ see [KPZ11b, Lemma 4.1.5]. Consider the case $d = 1$. By Lemma 4.6 $n \geq 9$. For any $i = 1, \dots, n$ we have

$$1 = -K_Y \cdot D = \sum_{j=1}^n \delta_j (-K_Y) \cdot \Delta_j > \delta_i (-K_Y) \cdot \Delta_i.$$

Since the anticanonical divisor $-K_Y$ is ample, it follows that $\delta_i < 1$, as required.

Let further $d = 2$. Assuming that $\delta_1 \geq 1$ we obtain:

$$(4.14) \quad 2 = -K_Y \cdot D = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i (-K_Y) \cdot \Delta_i > \delta_1 (-K_Y) \cdot \Delta_1 \geq -K_Y \cdot \Delta_1,$$

where $n \geq 8$ by Lemma 4.6. It follows that $-K_Y \cdot \Delta_1 = 1$, i.e. Δ_1 is a (-1) -curve. Then $C := \tau(\Delta_1)$ is also a (-1) -curve, where τ is the Geiser involution, and $\Delta_1 + C \sim -K_Y$. If $C \subset \text{supp}(D)$, e.g. $C = \Delta_2$, then by (4.14) we obtain that $\delta_2 < 1$. Now $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} D$ yields a relation with positive coefficients

$$(1 - \delta_2)\Delta_2 \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} (\delta_1 - 1)\Delta_1 + \sum_{i=3}^n \delta_i \Delta_i.$$

This implies that $C^2 = \Delta_2^2 \geq 0$, a contradiction.

Hence $C \not\subset \text{supp}(D)$. Thus $C \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} D - \Delta_1$, where the right hand side is effective. This leads to a contradiction as before. \square

Lemma 4.15.¹ *For a member L of \mathcal{L} , any irreducible component of L passes through the base point P of \mathcal{L} .*

Proof. Assume to the contrary that there exists a component C of L such that $P \notin C$. Then clearly $C^2 < 0$ (see the proof of Lemma 4.4). Since also $-K_Y \cdot C > 0$, C is a (-1) -curve. Let C' be a component of L meeting C . If $P \notin C'$, then C and C' are both (-1) -curves and so $L = C + C'$. Thus $\mathcal{L} = |C + C'|$ is base point free, which contradicts Lemma 4.4. Hence C' passes through P . Since P is a unique base point of \mathcal{L} , C does not meet any member $L' \in \mathcal{L}$ different from L . By Lemma 4.7 L is simply connected, so C' is the only component of L meeting C . Note that $\text{supp}(D)$ is connected because D is ample. Hence C' must be contained in $\text{supp}(D)$. In fact, supposing to the contrary that C' is not contained in $\text{supp}(D)$, the curve C must be contained in $\text{supp}(D)$. Indeed, the affine surface $U = Y \setminus \text{supp}(D)$ does not contain any complete curve. Since $\text{supp}(D)$ is connected there is an irreducible component of $\text{supp}(D)$ intersecting C and passing through P . This contradicts Lemma 4.7. Thus we may suppose that $C' = \Delta_1$.

If $C \subset \text{supp}(D)$, say, $C = \Delta_2$, then

$$1 = -K_Y \cdot C = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i \Delta_i \right) \cdot \Delta_2 = \delta_1 - \delta_2.$$

Hence $\delta_1 = \delta_2 + 1 > 1$, which contradicts Lemma 4.13.

Therefore $C \not\subset \text{supp}(D)$ and so

$$1 = -K_Y \cdot C = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i \Delta_i \right) \cdot C = \delta_1,$$

which again gives a contradiction by Lemma 4.13. \square

¹Cf. [KPZ11b, Lemma 4.1.6].

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

According to our geometric criterion 2.1, Theorem 1.1 is a consequence of the following proposition.

Proposition 5.1. *Let Y be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \leq 2$. Then Y does not admit any $(-K_Y)$ -polar cylinder.*

Convention 5.2. We let Y be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \leq 2$. We assume to the contrary that Y possesses a $(-K_Y)$ -polar cylinder U as in (4.2). By Lemma 4.4 we have $\text{Bs } \mathcal{L} = \{P\}$.

Lemma 5.3. *For any $R \in |-K_Y|$ we have $\text{supp}(R) \not\subseteq \text{supp}(D)$.*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that $\text{supp}(R) \subset \text{supp}(D)$. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ be maximal such that $D - \lambda R$ is effective. We can write

$$D = \lambda R + D_{\text{res}},$$

where D_{res} is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor such that $\text{supp}(R) \not\subseteq \text{supp}(D_{\text{res}})$. For $t \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ we consider the following linear combination

$$D_t := D - tR + \frac{t}{1-\lambda} D_{\text{res}} \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -K_Y.$$

We have $D_0 = D$ and $D_\lambda = \frac{1}{1-\lambda} D_{\text{res}}$. For $t < \lambda$, the \mathbb{Q} -divisor D_t is effective with $\text{supp}(D_t) = \text{supp}(D)$. By Lemma 4.8 applied to D_t instead of D , for any $t < \lambda$ the pair (Y, D_t) is not log canonical at P , with discrepancy $a(S; D_t) = -2$. Since the function $t \mapsto a(S; D_t)$ is continuous, passing to the limit we obtain $a(S; D_\lambda) = -2$. Hence the pair (Y, D_λ) is not log canonical at P either and so $\text{mult}_P(D_\lambda) > 1$.

Assume that R is irreducible. Since $R \subset \text{supp}(D)$, R is a component of a member of \mathcal{L} . Hence the curve R is smooth outside P and rational (see Lemma 4.7(ii)). Since $p_a(R) = 1$, R is singular at P and $\text{mult}_P(R) = 2$. Since R is different from the components of D_λ and $\text{mult}_P(D_\lambda) > 1$ we obtain

$$(5.4) \quad 2 \geq K_Y^2 = D_\lambda \cdot R \geq \text{mult}_P(D_\lambda) \text{mult}_P(R) > 2,$$

a contradiction.

Let further R be reducible. By Lemma 3.4 we have $d = 2$ and $R = R_1 + R_2$, where, say, $R_i = \Delta_i$, $i = 1, 2$, are (-1) -curves passing through P (see Lemma 4.15). We may assume that $\delta_1 \leq \delta_2$ and so $\lambda = \delta_1$. Since Δ_1 is not a component of D_λ we obtain

$$1 = -K_Y \cdot R_1 = D_\lambda \cdot \Delta_1 \geq \text{mult}_P(D_\lambda) > 1,$$

a contradiction. This finishes the proof. □

Proof of Proposition 5.1 in the case $d = 1$. Since $\dim |-K_Y| = 1$ there is $C \in |-K_Y|$ passing through P . Furthermore, by Lemma 3.4 C is irreducible. By Lemma 5.3 C is not contained in $\text{supp}(D)$. Likewise in (5.4) we get a contradiction. Indeed, by Corollary 4.10 we have

$$1 = C^2 = D \cdot C \geq \text{mult}_P D \cdot \text{mult}_P C > 1.$$

□

Convention 5.5. We assume in the remaining part that $d = 2$.

Lemma 5.6. *A member $R \in |-K_Y|$ cannot be singular at P .*

Proof. Assume that $P \in \text{Sing}(R)$. By Lemma 3.4 we have two possibilities for R . Suppose first that R is irreducible. By Lemma 5.3 $R \not\subset \text{supp}(D)$ and we get a contradiction likewise in (5.4). In the second case $R = R_1 + R_2$, where R_1 and R_2 are (-1) -curves passing through P . Hence $R_1, R_2 \subset \text{supp}(D)$ by Corollary 4.11. The latter contradicts Lemma 5.3. \square

Notation 5.7. We let $f : Y' \rightarrow Y$ be the blowup of P and $E' \subset Y'$ be the exceptional divisor. By Lemma 3.1 Y' is a weak del Pezzo surface of degree 1.

5.8. Applying Proposition 5.1 with $d = 1$, we can conclude that Y' is not del Pezzo because it contains a $-K_{Y'}$ -polar cylinder. Indeed, let D' be the crepant pull-back of D on Y' , that is,

$$K_{Y'} + D' = f^*(K_Y + D) \quad \text{and} \quad f_*D' = D.$$

Then

$$(5.9) \quad D' = \sum_{i=1}^6 \delta_i \Delta'_i + \delta_0 E', \quad \text{where} \quad \delta_0 = \text{mult}_P(D) - 1 > 0$$

(see Lemma 4.10) and Δ'_i is the proper transform of Δ_i on Y' . Thus D' is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor on Y' such that $D' \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -K_{Y'}$ and $Y' \setminus \text{supp} D' \simeq U \simeq Z \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is a $-K_{Y'}$ -polar cylinder.

Lemma 5.10. *We have $\text{mult}_P(D) < 2$ and $\lfloor D' \rfloor = 0$.*

Proof. Suppose first that all components of D are (-1) -curves. Then $\Delta_i \cdot \Delta_j = 1$ for $i \neq j$ by Remark 3.5 and Lemma 5.3. Hence f is a log resolution of the pair (Y, D) . Therefore $1 - \sum \delta_i = a(Y, E') < -1$ by Lemma 4.8, so $\sum \delta_i > 2$. On the other hand $2 = -K_Y \cdot D = \sum \delta_i$, a contradiction. This shows that there exists a component Δ_i of D which is not a (-1) -curve. By the dimension count there exists an effective divisor $R \in |-K_Y|$ passing through P and a general point $Q \in \Delta_i$. On the other hand, there is no (-1) -curve in Y passing through Q . So by Lemma 3.4 we may assume that R is reduced and irreducible. By Lemma 5.3 R is different from the components of D . Assuming that $\text{mult}_P(D) \geq 2$ we obtain

$$2 = R \cdot D \geq \text{mult}_P(D) + \delta_i > 2,$$

a contradiction. This proves the first assertion. Now the second follows since $\delta_0 > 0$ in (5.9). \square

Corollary 5.11. *The pair (Y', D') is Kawamata log terminal in codimension one and is not log canonical at some point $P' \in E'$.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 5.10 taking into account that D' is the crepant pull-back of D , see [Kol97, L. 3.10]. \square

Since $\dim |-K_{Y'}| = 1$ there exists an element $C' \in |-K_{Y'}|$ passing through the point P' as in Corollary 5.11.

Lemma 5.12. *The point $P \in Y$ is a smooth point of the image $C = f_*C'$.*

Proof. This follows by Lemma 5.6 since $C \in |-K_Y|$ passes through P . \square

Corollary 5.13. *E' is not a component of C' .*

Proof. We can write $f^*C = C' + kE'$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $k = -kE'^2 = C' \cdot E' = 1$. By Lemma 5.12 the coefficient of E' in f^*C is equal to 1 as well. Now the assertion follows. \square

Lemma 5.14. *C is reducible.*

Proof. Indeed, otherwise C' is irreducible by Corollary 5.13. Since $\text{mult}_{P'} D' > 1$ by Corollary 5.11 and $D' \cdot C' = K_Y^2 = 1$, C' is a component of D' . Hence C is a component of D . This contradicts Lemma 5.3. \square

Lemma 5.15. *We have $C' = C'_1 + C'_2$, where C_1 is a (-1) -curve, C'_2 is a (-2) -curve, and $C'_1 \cdot C'_2 = 2$. Furthermore, $P' \in C'_2 \setminus C'_1$, and $C_2 = f(C'_2)$ is a (-1) -curve.*

Proof. Since C is reducible and $C \in |-K_Y|$, by Lemma 3.4 $C = C_1 + C_2$, where C_1, C_2 are (-1) -curves with $C_1 \cdot C_2 = 2$. By Lemma 5.12 $P \notin C_1 \cap C_2$, where C_2 is a component of D by Corollary 4.11, while by Lemma 5.3 C_1 is not. So we may assume that $P \in C_2 \setminus C_1$. Now the lemma follows from Corollary 5.11. \square

5.16. Letting in the sequel $C_2 = \Delta_1$ we can write $D = \delta_1 C_2 + D_{\text{res}}$, where $\delta_1 > 0$, D_{res} is an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor, and C_2 is not a component of D_{res} . Similarly

$$D' = \delta_1 C'_2 + D'_{\text{res}} + \delta_0 E',$$

where D'_{res} is the proper transform of D_{res} and $\delta_0 = \text{mult}_{P'}(D) - 1$ (cf. (5.9)).

Lemma 5.17. *We have $2\delta_1 \leq 1$.*

Proof. This follows from

$$0 \leq D_{\text{res}} \cdot C_1 = (D - \delta_1 C_2) \cdot C_1 = 1 - 2\delta_1.$$

\square

Lemma 5.18. *In the notation as before $\delta_0 + D'_{\text{res}} \cdot C'_2 > 1$.*

Proof. Let us show first that $\{P'\} = C'_2 \cap E' = C'_2 \cap \text{supp}(D'_{\text{res}})$. Indeed, $P' \in E'$ by construction, $P' \in C'_2$ by Lemma 5.15, and $P' \in \text{supp}(D'_{\text{res}})$ because otherwise P' would be a node of D' (indeed, E' meets C'_2 transversally at P') and so the pair (Y', D') would be log canonical at P' contrary to Corollary 5.11. On the other hand, the curves C'_2 and D'_{res} have only one point in common by Lemma 4.7(i).

Since $\delta_1 < 1$ the pair $(Y', C'_2 + D'_{\text{res}} + \delta_0 E')$ is not log canonical at P' . Now applying [KM98, Corollary 5.57] we obtain

$$1 < (D'_{\text{res}} + \delta_0 E') \cdot C'_2 = \delta_0 + D'_{\text{res}} \cdot C'_2,$$

as stated. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.1 in the case $d = 2$. We use the notation as above. Since C'_2 is a (-2) -curve, by virtue of Lemmas 5.17 and 5.18 we obtain

$$1 - \delta_0 < D'_{\text{res}} \cdot C'_2 = (D' - \delta_1 C'_2 - \delta_0 E') \cdot C'_2 = 2\delta_1 - \delta_0 \leq 1 - \delta_0,$$

a contradiction. Now the proof of Proposition 5.1 is completed. \square

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